

REMARKS

INTRODUCTION:

In accordance with the foregoing, claims 2, 8, 15, and 25 have been cancelled, and claims 1, 6, 9, 13, 14, 16, and 24 have been amended. No new matter is being presented, and approval and entry are respectfully requested.

Claims 1, 6, 7, 9-14, 16, 18-24, and 26 are pending and under consideration. Reconsideration is requested.

ALLOWABLE SUBJECT MATTER:

In the Office Action, at page 5, item 8, the Examiner indicated that claim 24 would be allowable if rewritten in independent form. Applicants respectfully submit that claim 24 has been rewritten in independent form, and is now allowable.

REJECTION UNDER 35 U.S.C. §102:

In the Office Action, at page 2, item 4, the Examiner rejected claims 1, 2, 6-10, 12, 14-16, 18-20, 22, 23, and 26 under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by Chen (U.S. 6, 833, 880 – hereinafter Chen). The reasons for the rejection are set forth in the Office Action and therefore not repeated. Applicants traverse this rejection and respectfully request reconsideration.

Amended, independent claim 1 recites: "...a third casing provided between the first and second casings, the third casing comprising a bracket supporting part connected directly to a second end of the CRT supporting rib opposite the first end of the CRT supporting rib...."

And amended, independent claim 16 recites: "...wherein a second end of the CRT supporting rib, opposite the first end of the CRT supporting rib, is connected directly to the second casing...and the CRT supporting rib is made of a conductive material to block EMI."

Applicants respectfully submit that the amendment of claim 1 includes the incorporation of the subject matter of claims 2 and 8, and the amendment of claim 16 includes the incorporation of the subject matter of claim 25.

Chen discloses an assembly that defines a lower compartment 216 of an enclosure 205 of a projection television set 200. In one embodiment, the assembly comprises side panels 230a and 230b, which support optical unit bracket 250 at an angle (See Chen, at FIGS. 2A, 2B, 3, and 4).

The Examiner asserts that each side panel 230a or 230b corresponds, at different

portions thereof, to both the CRT combination part 51 and CRT bracket 55 of the subject application.

Regarding claims 2, 7, and 8, the Examiner appears to assert that the optical unit bracket 250 corresponds to both the CRT assembly 40 and the third (lower) casing 30 of the subject application, particularly given the reference to col. 5, lines 37-66 of Chen.

Applicants respectfully submit that Chen neither discloses nor suggests that the optical bracket unit 250 is connected to both opposing ends of the side panels 230a and 230b.

Additionally, regarding claim 9, Applicants respectfully submit that while side panels 330a and 330b have openings 340a and 340b, no portions of the side panels 330a and 330b comprise a fin, and no portion of the side panels 330a and 330b are inserted into openings 340a and 340b. (See Chen, at FIGS. 5A and 5B).

Further, with regard to claim 14, Applicants respectfully submit that Chen neither discloses nor suggests that the optical unit bracket 450, which the Examiner asserts corresponds to both the CRT assembly 40 and the third (lower) casing 30 of the subject application, is made of plastic.

Applicants respectfully submit that independent claims 1 and 16 patentably distinguish over the cited art, and should be allowable for at least the above-mentioned reasons. Further, Applicants respectfully submit that claims 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 14, 18-20, 22, 23, and 26, which variously depend from independent claims 1 or 16, should be allowable for at least the same reasons as claims 1 and 16, as well as for the additional features recited therein.

REJECTION UNDER 35 U.S.C. §103:

In the Office Action, at page 5, item 7, the Examiner rejected claims 11, 13, 21, and 25 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Chen, and further in view of Hobbins et al., (U.S. 4,701,801 – hereinafter Hobbins). The reasons for the rejection are set forth in the Office Action and therefore not repeated. Applicants traverse this rejection and respectfully request reconsideration.

As a general matter, to establish a prima facie obviousness rejection, the Examiner needs to provide evidence of the existence of individual elements corresponding to the recited limitations, a motivation to combine the individual elements to create the recited invention, and a reasonable expectation of success. (See MPEP, at 2143. – “[t]he teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination and the reasonable expectation of success must both be found in the prior art, not in applicant's disclosure.” In re Vaeck, 947 F.2d 488, 20 USPQ2d 1438 (Fed.

Cir. 1991).", and at 2143.03 – "[t]o establish *prima facie* obviousness of a claimed invention, all the claim limitations must be taught or suggested by the prior art.' In re Royka, 490 F.2d 981, 180 USPQ 580 (CCPA 1974).").

Should the Examiner fail to provide evidence that the individual elements exist in the prior art, or that the motivation exists in the prior art or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, then the Examiner has not provided sufficient evidence to maintain a *prima facie* obviousness rejection of the claim. (See MPEP, at 2143.03, and 2143.01). Thus, the burden is initially on the Examiner to provide evidence as to why one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the individual elements to create the recited invention, and to demonstrate that this evidence existed in the prior art or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. (MPEP 2143.01).

The Examiner asserts that since an accumulation of dust around CRTs can increase the temperature of the CRTs (an assertion for which the Examiner provides no evidence) as well as interfere with the projected light beam, and since it is not desirable to have a part of the casing collect dust from an aesthetic point of view (another assertion for which the Examiner provides no evidence), one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine Chen and Hobbins to provide EMI protection to the brackets as well as the third casing.

Applicants respectfully disagree.

Applicants respectfully submit that the Examiner over-generalizes the teachings of Hobbins. The Examiner asserts that Hobbins teaches (particularly in col. 1, lines 17-44) that "devices using CRTs need EMI protection as they collect dust and other foreign particles" overtime (*sic*). But the cited portion of Hobbins states:

"[I]t is well known that operation of a cathode ray tube results in a build up of static electricity on the face or display portion of the cathode ray tube. This build up of static electricity causes a disadvantageous accumulation of foreign particles on the face plate of the video display unit as well as the VDU operator. In addition, it is advantageous to provide an antiglare treatment for the viewing surface of VDU displays. Antiglare treatments are typically accomplished by causing the outermost viewing surface to have a slight texture (non flat) surface. In many applications, this antiglare feature is achieved by mechanically or chemically etching a textured surface into the viewing face of the cathode ray tube itself. This process may be relatively expensive. In other antiglare applications, a texture is imparted to a face plate of rolled plastic which may be sold separate from the VDU as a feature added by the user.

It has recently become known that EMI shielding may be provided by

knitted or woven wire mesh which is fully laminated between glass and/or plastic substrates. For example, see the brochure by Chomerics entitled "Chomerics Optical Products", date unknown. While this may be effective means for reducing EMI and the build up of static electricity on the face of a video display unit, shielding of this type is typically for military/aerospace application and it requires relatively complex manufacturing procedures." (Hobbins, col. 1, lines 17-44 – emphasis added).

Thus, Hobbins is specifically directed to the display portion of the cathode ray tube. The corresponding portion of the device disclosed in Chen would be the projection lenses 245, which are separated from the CRT 222 by a spacer 228. These projection lenses 245 are completely enclosed within the enclosure 205, and thus there would be no aesthetic considerations as asserted by the Examiner.

Further, the solution disclosed in Hobbins is a conductive screen 22 held in place against a face 16A of a display portion of CRT 16 by face plate 18. The conductive screen 22 is a woven wire mesh. (See Hobbins, at FIGS 1 and 2, and col. 2, line 61 to col. 3, line 33). There is no suggestion whatsoever in Hobbins that the conductive screen 22 can be used as a structural member, as asserted by the Examiner, to support and position a CRT assembly within the projection television set 200.

As such, Applicants respectfully submit that there is insufficient evidence of a motivation that existed in the prior art and which would have motivated one of ordinary skill in the art to make the combination in the manner set forth in the office action.

Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that the Examiner has failed to provide evidence that the motivation to combine the references as suggested by the Examiner exists in the prior art or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, and thus, the Examiner has not provided sufficient evidence to maintain a prima facie obviousness rejection of the claims.

Thus, Applicants respectfully submit that claims 11, 13, and 21, which variously depend from independent claims 1 or 16, should be allowable for at least the same reasons as claims 1 and 16, as well as for the additional features recited therein.

CONCLUSION:

In accordance with the foregoing, Applicants respectfully submit that all outstanding objections and rejections have been overcome and/or rendered moot, and further, that all pending claims patentably distinguish over the cited art. Thus, there being no further

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outstanding objections or rejections, the application is submitted as being in condition for allowance which action is earnestly solicited.

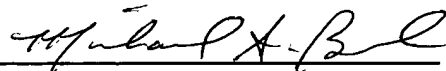
If the Examiner has any remaining issues to be addressed, it is believed that prosecution can be expedited and possibly concluded by the Examiner contacting the undersigned attorney for a telephone interview to discuss any such remaining issues.

If there are any underpayments or overpayments of fees associated with the filing of this Amendment, please charge and/or credit the same to our Deposit Account No. 19-3935.

Respectfully submitted,

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